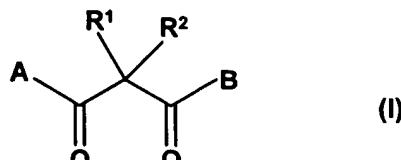


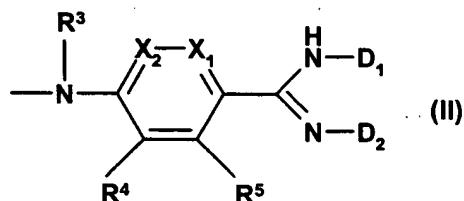
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of formula I,



wherein:

A is a derivative of formula II,



wherein:

R³ is hydrogen, -OH, or -(C₁-C₇)-alkyl;

R⁴ and R⁵, independently of one another, are

1. hydrogen;
2. -(C₁-C₇)-alkyl;
3. -OH;
4. -O-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl;
5. halogen;
6. -NH₂; or
7. -NO₂;

X₁ and X₂, independently of one another, are selected from a carbon substituted by R⁴, wherein R⁴ is as defined above, and a nitrogen;

D₁ and D₂, independently of one another, are

1. hydrogen;
2. -C(O)-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl;
3. -C(O)-aryl;
4. -C(O)-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl-aryl;

5. -C(O)-O-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl;

6. -C(O)-O-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl-aryl; or

7. -C(O)-O-(C₁-C₆)-aryl; or

D₁ is hydrogen, when D₂ is

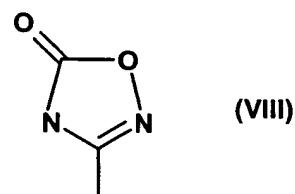
1. -OH;

2. -O-C(O)-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl;

3. -O-C(O)-aryl; or

4. -O-C(O)-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl-aryl; or

D₁ and D₂, together with the nitrogen to which they are attached, form a cycle of the formula VIII



R¹ is 1. hydrogen;

2. -(C₁-C₇)-alkyl;

3. -OH;

4. -O-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl; or

5. -N-(R⁶)₂, wherein R⁶ is, independently of one another, hydrogen, -C(O)-aryl, -C(O)-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl-aryl, -C(O)-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl, -(C₁-C₇)-alkyl, -C(O)-N(H)-aryl, -C(O)-N(H)-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl-aryl, -(C₁-C₆)-N(H)-alkyl, -C(O)-O-aryl, -C(O)-O-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl-aryl, -C(O)-O-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl-, S(O₂)-aryl, or -S(O₂)-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl;

R² is 1. aryl, wherein aryl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by

1.1 -CF₃;

1.2. halogen;

1.3 -OH;

1.4 -CN;

- 1.5 sulfo;
- 1.6 -NO₂;
- 1.7 -NH₂;
- 1.8 -O-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl;
- 1.9 substituted amino;
- 1.10 -COOH;
- 1.11 -(C₁-C₇)-alkyl;
- 1.12 carbamyl;
- 1.13 carbonyl;
- 1.14 alkoxy carbonyl;
- 1.15 methylenedioxyl;
- 1.16 aryloxy, wherein aryloxy is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.15;
- 1.17 -O-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl-aryl, wherein aryl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.15;
- 1.18 Het-group, wherein Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.15; or
- 1.19 -(C₀-C₄)-alkyl-aryl, wherein aryl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.15;
- 2. hydrogen;
- 3. Het-group, wherein the Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;
- 4. -(CH₂)_m-Y_n-(CH₂)_o-aryl, in which
 - m, n, and o are, independently of one another, 0, 1, or 2, provided that at least one of m, n, and o is not 0;

aryl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above; and Y is -O-, -S-, or -N-(R⁶) wherein R⁶ is hydrogen or -(C₁-C₇)-alkyl, provided n is 1, or Y is -N(R⁶)-N(R⁶)- wherein R⁶ is, independently of one another, hydrogen or -(C₁-C₇)-alkyl, or -N=N-, provided n is 2; or

5. -(CH₂)_m-Y_n-(CH₂)_o-Het-group, in which m, n, and o are, independently of one another, 0, 1, or 2, provided that at least one of m, n, and o is not 0; Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above; and Y is as defined above; or

R¹ and R², together with the carbon to which they are bonded, form

1. a -(C₃-C₇)-cycloalkyl, wherein cycloalkyl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;
2. a -(C₃-C₇)-cycloalkyl, wherein cycloalkyl is unsubstituted or mono- to disubstituted, independently of one another, and fused to an aryl- or Het-group-ring, which itself is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;
3. a Het-group, wherein the Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above; or
4. a keto-group, which may partially or totally exist in a hydrated state;

provided that, when R¹ is as defined above under 3, 4, or 5, then R² is not directly bonded to formula I via a oxygen-, sulfur- or nitrogen-;

B is 1. $-\text{N}(\text{R}^7)-(\text{CH}-(\text{R}^8))_p\text{-aryl}$, in which
 aryl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;
 p is 0, 1, or 2;
 R⁷ is 1.1 hydrogen;
 1.2 $-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_7)\text{-alkyl}$;
 1.3 $-\text{OH}$; or
 1.4 $-\text{N}-(\text{R}^6)_2$, wherein R⁶ is, independently of one another, hydrogen or $-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_7)\text{-alkyl}$;
 R⁸ is 1.1 hydrogen;
 1.2 $-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_7)\text{-alkyl}$;
 1.3 $-(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_7)\text{-alkenyl}$;
 1.4 $-(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_7)\text{-alkynyl}$;
 1.5 $-(\text{C}_0\text{-C}_3)\text{-alkyl}-(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_7)\text{-cycloalkyl}$;
 1.6 $-\text{CN}$;
 1.7 aryl, aryl is unsubstituted or mono- or di-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;
 1.8 a Het-group, wherein the Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- or di- substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;
 1.9 $-(\text{CH}-(\text{R}^8))$ - forms a $-(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_7)\text{-cycloalkyl}$ derivative; or
 1.10 $-(\text{C}_0\text{-C}_4)\text{-alkyl-O}-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_7)\text{-alkyl}$;
 2. $-\text{O}-(\text{CH}-(\text{R}^8))_p\text{-aryl}$, wherein aryl, R⁸, and p are as defined above;
 3. $-\text{N}(\text{R}^7)-(\text{CH}-(\text{R}^8))_p\text{-Het-group}$, wherein the Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- or di-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above, and R⁷, R⁸, and p are as defined above;
 4. $-\text{N}(\text{R}^9)\text{-N}(\text{R}^9)\text{-}(\text{CH}-(\text{R}^8))_q\text{-aryl}$, in which
 aryl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;

q is 0, 1, or 2;

R⁹ and R^{9'} are, independently of one another, hydrogen, -(C₁-C₇)-alkyl, or -(C₁-C₃)-alkyl-aryl; and

R⁸ is as defined above;

5. -O-N(R⁹)-(CH-(R⁸))_q-aryl, in which

aryl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;

q is 0, 1, or 2; and

R⁸ and R⁹ are as defined above;

6. -N(R⁹)-N(R^{9'})-(CH-(R⁸))_q-Het-group, in which

Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;

q is 0, 1, or 2; and

R⁸, R⁹, and R^{9'} are as defined above; or

7. -O-N(R⁹)-(CH-(R⁸))_q-Het-group, in which

Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;

q is 0, 1, or 2; and

R⁸ and R⁹ are as defined above;

in any stereoisomeric form or mixture thereof in any ratio, or a physiologically tolerable salt thereof.

2. A compound of claim 1, wherein

A is a derivative of formula II, wherein

R³ is hydrogen;

R⁴ and R⁵, independently of one another, are hydrogen or halogen; and

X₁ and X₂, independently of one another, are carbon or nitrogen;

R¹ is hydrogen or -(C₁-C₂)-alkyl;

R² is hydrogen, phenyl, or -(C₁-C₂)-alkyl-phenyl;

B is 1. -N(R⁷)-(CH-(R⁸))_p-aryl, in which

aryl is indanyl, phenyl, tetralinyl, naphthalinyl, which are unsubstituted or mono- to di-substituted, independently of one another, by

- 1.1 Br, Cl, or F;
- 1.2 -CF₃;
- 1.3 -NO₂;
- 1.4 methylenedioxy;
- 1.5 -OH;
- 1.6 phenyl;
- 1.7 phenoxy;
- 1.8 benzyloxy;
- 1.9 -O-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl-phenyl, wherein phenyl is unsubstituted or or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by
 - 1.9.1 Br, Cl, or F;
 - 1.9.2 -(C₁-C₄)-alkyl; or
 - 1.9.3 -NO₂;
- 1.10 -C(O)-O-(C₁-C₄)-alkyl;
- 1.11 -O-(C₁-C₄)-alkyl;
- 1.12 -SO₂-(C₁-C₄)-alkyl;
- 1.13 -COOH;
- 1.14 -(C₁-C₃)-alkyl; or
- 1.15 methoxyl;

p is 0, 1, or 2;

R⁷ is hydrogen;

R⁸ is

- 1.1 hydrogen;
- 1.2 -(C₁-C₂)-alkyl;
- 1.3 -CN;
- 1.4 phenyl, wherein phenyl is unsubstituted or mono- or di- substituted, independently of one another, by methoxy or halogen;
- 1.5 -(C₀-C₂)-alkyl-O-(C₁-C₄)-alkyl;

- 1.6 -(CH-(R⁸))- forms a -(C₄-C₆)-cycloalkyl derivative;
- 1.7 cyclopropylmethyl; or
- 1.8 ethynyl;
2. -O-(CH-(R⁸))_p-phenyl, wherein phenyl, R⁸, and p are as defined above;
3. -N(R⁹)-N(R⁹)-(CH-(R⁸))_q-Het-group, in which
Het-group is quinoxaline, imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, oxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, thiazolyl, indazolyl, benzothiazolyl, indolyl, indolinyl, or pyridinyl, wherein Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- to di-substituted, independently of one another, by
 - 1.1 Br, Cl, or F;
 - 1.2 -CF₃;
 - 1.3 -NO₂;
 - 1.4 methylendioxyl;
 - 1.5 -OH;
 - 1.6 phenyl;
 - 1.7 phenoxy;
 - 1.8 benzyloxy;
 - 1.9 -O-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl-phenyl, wherein phenyl is unsubstituted or or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by
 - 1.9.1 Br, Cl, or F;
 - 1.9.2 -(C₁-C₄)-alkyl; or
 - 1.9.3 -NO₂;
 - 1.10 -C(O)-O-(C₁-C₄)-alkyl;
 - 1.11 -O-(C₁-C₄)-alkyl;
 - 1.12 -SO₂-(C₁-C₄)-alkyl;
 - 1.13 -COOH;
 - 1.14 -(C₁-C₃)-alkyl; or
 - 1.15 methoxyl;

R⁹ and R⁹ are, independently of one another, hydrogen or -(C₁-C₂)-alkyl;
R⁸ is 1.1 hydrogen;

- 1.2 $-(C_1-C_2)\text{-alkyl}$;
- 1.3 $-\text{CN}$;
- 1.4 phenyl, wherein phenyl is unsubstituted or mono- or di-substituted, independently of one another, by methoxy or halogen;
- 1.5 $-(C_0-C_2)\text{-alkyl-O-}(C_1-C_4)\text{-alkyl}$;
- 1.6 $-(\text{CH-}(R^8))$ - forms a $-(C_4-C_6)\text{-cycloalkyl}$ derivative;
- 1.7 cyclopropylmethyl; or
- 1.8 ethynyl; and

q is 0, 1, or 2; or

4. $-\text{N}(R^7)\text{-}(\text{CH-}(R^8))_p\text{-Het-group}^2$, wherein the Het-group² is imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, oxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, thiazolyl, benzothiazolyl, indolyl, indazolyl, indolinyl, or pyridinyl, wherein Het-group² is unsubstituted or mono-substituted by Br, Cl, F, $-\text{CF}_3$, $-\text{NO}_2$, phenyl, phenoxy, methyl, benzyloxy, or methoxy;

p is 0, 1, or 2;

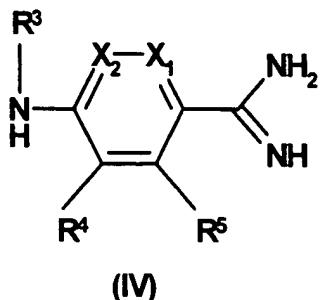
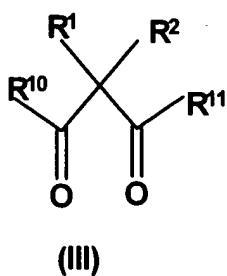
R^7 is hydrogen;

R^8 is

- 1.1 hydrogen;
- 1.2 $-(C_1-C_2)\text{-alkyl}$;
- 1.3 $-\text{CN}$;
- 1.4 phenyl, wherein phenyl is unsubstituted or mono- or di-substituted, independently of one another, by methoxy or halogen;
- 1.5 $-(C_0-C_2)\text{-alkyl-O-}(C_1-C_4)\text{-alkyl}$;
- 1.6 $-(\text{CH-}(R^8))$ - forms a $-(C_4-C_6)\text{-cycloalkyl}$ derivative;
- 1.7 cyclopropylmethyl; or
- 1.8 ethynyl.

3. A process for the preparation of a compound of claim 1, comprising linking the building blocks of formulae III, IV, and V

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wherein R^{10} and R^{11} are, independently of one another, a -OH group, an acid chloride, an ester or an activated ester, or a mixed anhydride, or any other activated species resulting from the reaction of the carboxylic acid with coupling reagents, and R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^7 , R^8 , X_1 , X_2 , B , p , and aryl are as defined for formula I, by means of forming in a manner known per se an amide bond between the carboxylic acid derivative depicted in formula III and the $-\text{NHR}^3$ group depicted in formula IV and an amide bond or ester bond between the carboxylic acid derivative depicted in formula III and the -OH- or -NH-group depicted in formula V.

4. A pharmaceutical preparation, comprising at least one compound of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
5. A method for inhibiting factor VIIa, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of at least one compound of claim 1.
6. A method for inhibiting or reducing blood clotting or inflammatory response, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of at least one compound of claim 1.
7. A method for treating cardiovascular disorders, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of at least one compound of claim 1.

8. A method for treating thromboembolic diseases, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of at least one compound of claim 1.
9. A method for treating restenoses, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of at least one compound of claim 1.